

7-14-1963

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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +31°C.
Minimum +13°C.
Sun sets today at 6:58 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:53 a.m.
Tomorrow's outlook.
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant;
International Club; Fahir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. II, NO. 113

KABUL, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1963 (SARATAN 22, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES GHAZNI DEPUTATION Premier In Seperate Meeting Tells Them His Government Is Committed For Their Welfare

KABUL, Sunday, July 14.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that a party of prominent personalities from Ghazni and adjoining areas were received in audience by His Majesty the King at Dilkusha Palace at midday yesterday; they were accompanied by Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior and Mr. Roshandil, the Chief Commissioner of Ghazni Province.

The visitors lunched at the Royal table after which His Majesty explained to them the progress made by the development plans and the new social changes introduced in the country.

Three of the visitors speaking on behalf of the rest thanked His Majesty for his benevolence and pledged their full support for and co-operation with the authorities for the country's progress and development.

Also the elders met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister at Sadarat Palace yesterday afternoon.

The Prime Minister told the visitors: "I, like you, am one of the people of this country and whom His Majesty the King has selected as Prime Minister.

I assure you that myself and my colleagues are doing our best for your prosperity and welfare and we expect you to co-operate with us by joining us in furthering the plans of the Government."

The Prime Minister said that no one in the country was out of the sight of the Government, adding: "In Ghazni, too, like other parts of the country we have development plans; one of these is to irrigate the land area in Katawaz, where a project for this purpose will be launched soon."

He referred to the Sardah Dam, which plays an important role in raising the standard of living of the people, and said: "We realize what your difficulties are and we contemplate developing roads, agriculture and education in your areas."

However, the Prime Minister pointed out that the Government could not attain every wish and desire of the people within a year or two, but he could promise them that the Government will endeavour with all its might to improve their living standards.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf invited the visitors to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government in fighting illiteracy and hunger.

In reply some of the dignitaries from Ghazni congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment as Prime Minister and promised to co-operate fully with the Government in furthering reconstruction, educational and social plans.

Meeting with Malikyar
Another report said that the Herat dignitaries together with Mr. Hakim, the provincial Governor called on Mr. Abdullah Malikyar the First Deputy Prime Minister yesterday morning at Sadarat Palace. They then went for a round of inspection of various sections of the Kabul Slaughter House.

They also visited the Central Silo in the afternoon, where Lt. General Mohammad Asif, the Chief of Foodgrain Procurement

(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty Greets Marshal Aref And Gen. De Gaulle

KABUL, July 14.—A congratulatory telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Field Marshal Abdel-Salaam Aref, the President of Iraq on Iraq's National Day which is being celebrated today.

Another message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency General De



General de Gaulle

Gaulle, the President of France congratulating him on the French National Day.

Clash Between Nationalists And Local Gendarmerie Reported

KABUL, July 14.—A report from Dir in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that on July 1st an armed clash occurred between Sultankhail and Paindakhail tribesmen and the gendarmerie near the military post of Wariparao.

In the many-hours long fighting both sides are said to have suffered heavy losses.

Debating Seminars: Colleges To Prepare Proposals On Seminars For Discussing Educational & Scientific Topics

KABUL, Sunday, July 14.—

THE meeting which was held under the chairmanship of Professor Dr. Anwary, President of Kabul University yesterday afternoon discussed the launching of seminars in the University colleges to discuss and debate topics of the day on educational and scientific lines; the Deans of the Colleges also participated in the meeting.

Professor Anwary outlined the methods and purposes of such seminars and the deans also expressed their views on the subject.

The meeting decided that every College should send its proposals regarding this matter to Kabul University for final approval by the University High Council.

The meeting also reconsidered the rules and regulations dealing with the award of scholarships to foreign students; these were divided into four categories governed by separate rules.

The meeting resolved to place the new draft-rules before the High Council of the University in this respect.

Another item discussed at the meeting was the privileges of men and women students of the University; this included stipendiums and the use of hostels.

Two Members Of Anti-Castro Band Executed

HAVANA July 14, (Reuter).—Two members of an anti-Castro guerilla band were executed on Friday in Las Villas Province, Morning Newspapers reported on Saturday.

They said the guerilla band had lynched a young volunteer who was teaching peasants to read and write under the Government's literacy campaign.

US Officials Don't Expect Surprise From Moscow Talks

WASHINGTON/LONDON, July 14, (DPA).—Washington Government officials Saturday cautioned hopes that the forthcoming Moscow talks on a test ban agreement might open the way for wider understanding between East and West.

This caution stood in remarkable contrast to the optimism expressed in British Government circles in London at the same time.

U.S. officials said they did not expect any surprise results from the Moscow talks. Hopes that these talks might lead to a new summit meeting or to agreement in the disarmament question were pure speculations not borne out by facts.

These speculations, they said, obviously had been caused by remarks made by Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev during recent discussions with Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak.

In London British sources again underlined that the Moscow talks, due to open on Monday, were of utmost importance to East West relations.

The talks offered a "golden opportunity" for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan for a "come back" after the recent Profumo scandal, they added.

NEW YORK, July 14, (Reuter).—U.N. Secretary General U Thant arrived back in New York by air on Saturday from Milan following a European tour.

TREASURE HUNTING SEASON: Fish Gold In Austrian Mountain Lakes

VIENNA, July 14, (DPA).—The season for treasure hunting is on again in the Austrian mountains.

For the last ten years or so treasure hunting in certain parts of the Austrian Alps has been a favourite pastime for local and foreign adventurers but lately some organizations have sprung up to conduct the search more systematically.

The big "prize" they are hunting for is an unknown number of watertight containers reportedly sunk in various mountain lakes at the end of World War Two.

These containers are supposed to hold some million dollars worth of gold and diamonds, documents relating to war crimes, the private notebooks of high Nazi leaders and other papers deemed valuable by various interests.

The treasure hunt is centering around a small lake near the famous cultural centre of Salzburg: Lake Toplitz.

Although the Austrian Government has banned all treasure hunting activities there—reinforcing local police by metropolitan officials—quite some "fly-by-night" diving is going on at the

lake.

Behind the treasure hunt is quite a story explaining the great interest certain people are taking in it.

Among those who fled to the mountains were leading members of the Nazi secret police and the SS main Security Officers.

In the last months of World War Two the Austrian mountains were the last retreat of high Nazi leaders and German Government departments.

When American tanks advanced into the mountains, heavily guarded lorries turned up at lake Toplitz and SS officers were seen sinking many containers in the lake.

Though nobody has exact knowledge about the contents there are some reliable reports indicating that at least 22 containers were holding gold and diamonds while twenty-one other were holding the "most secret documents" of the Nazi hierarchy.

These reports were confirmed in the summer of 1959 when Austrian authorities permitted a West German magazine to search lake Toplitz for the hidden treasures.

Divers went into the lake and found thousands of pound sterling notes counterfeited by the SS in Nazi concentration camps together with counterfeited British and U.S. passports and other papers.

The action was broken off when barges used for diving were destroyed by sabotage and threatening letters arrived.

Both sabotage and letters, confirmed that strong interests are bent on preventing any further rescue action.

Late last year reports were received in Vienna that a "Research Group Lake Toplitz" had been formed which, early this spring, applied to the Austrian Government for permission to look for the Nazi treasure.

The permission was not granted but in the course of investigations by the Austrian authorities some strange things turned up.

The "research group" is headed by a businessman living in Peru who, incidentally, was a high SS official during World War Two. It is known that he has "business" contact with another high SS

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 14, 1963

Iraqi National Day

Fraternal Iraq in the Middle East is today celebrating its National Day. Today marks the fifth anniversary of a day which brought about a new phase in the national life of that nation. On this day the Iraqis declared themselves adherents of a policy of non-alignment with military pacts dedicated to the cause of Arab unity and economic development of Iraq.

We hope that the people of Iraq will achieve their national goals of economic development and prosperity.

The people and Government of Afghanistan have been watching the developments in Iraq with keen interest and have wished their Iraqi brethren further prosperity and happiness based on their national aspirations. Our two nations, in addition to common spiritual bonds, have had cultural relations for many centuries. It is our hope that these relations will continue to develop in the future. On the happy occasion of the National Day of Iraq we want to wish further prosperity and happiness for our Iraqi brethren.

French National Day

France too celebrates its National Day on July 14.

The day occupies a special place not only in the national history of France, but in certain respects is important for the world as a whole. One hundred and seventy-four years ago the French people were successful during the Battle of Bastille, a prison which symbolized the feudal system and outmoded ideas.

The fall of Bastille gave rise to the application of the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which later were not only applied to the life of the French people but also in many closer together.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE SHOULD THE LANGUAGE TRAIN PRACTICAL MEN AT A GLANCE

By KHATAK

Professor Kakar, Dean of the College of Science stated a fact when he said the progress of academic education can be accelerated through the utilization of experiences collected by similar organizations elsewhere in the world. Dr. Kakar was replying to questions during an interview in regard to the College's progress in relation to the affiliation agreement signed with its counterpart in Bonn Germany.

Assuming that the objective of any academic education is to serve a useful purpose in the field of technology, the question arises as to the role of the College of Science as an academic institution in a developing country with distinct combination of manpower and natural resources, necessitating distinct and original education planning.

Earlier in the interview he said the College was progressing satisfactorily towards its established goals. Are these goals well defined? It would be interesting if the esteemed Dean threw more light on the subject, taking into consideration that change has a special meaning in science and that we are living in a changing world. Changing in many phases and in different directions, and at varying speeds and magnitudes. Our lives are being determined by the complex summation of all these changes.

Politically we are changing. Here the determining factor is the international arena of politics where the world is divided into two main ideologies and various non-aligned nations. The three forces have pledged themselves devout supporters of peace. Afghanistan has pledged itself to change politically. This cannot be done without appropriate change in our students.

UNITED STATES HAS INCREASED ITS NUCLEAR AND STRATEGIC FORCES

The United States has doubled the number of its nuclear warheads in its strategic alert forces in the last two years, U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara said.

There has also been an increase of 60 percent in the tactical nuclear forces stationed in western Europe, McNamara said.

The number of combat ready divisions has increased 45 percent, and the number of tactical air other countries. Many of these principles were later incorporated in the Charter of the United Nations.

French thinking and culture in the sphere of politics and philosophy have been important for centuries, even during the time when the rest of Europe was living in the so-called Medieval Age.

Solving the Algerian problem has given France an opportunity to accelerate the development of France itself and to expand its economic relations with the rest of the world.

For many years Afghanistan has maintained cordial relations with France. Such cooperation, while still expanding, has resulted in many fruitful benefits and has tended to bring the two nations even closer together.

In the social life of the people. We are changing culturally. In this field we claim to have two-way communication with the outside world. At times it is said, without raising much controversy, that while the West at present has a higher level of culture manifested in the material world, the East can boast about a number of moral virtues and a philosophical way of life. We are also changing scientifically and technologically. In this field we are expected to move along clearly defined lines aware of our shortcomings as well as our assets. One thing we should keep in mind is the principle that we should never allow ourselves through the force of circumstances to think that science and the machine are omnipotent.

We must learn science not as a separate entity, a thing belonging to others, a wonderland of formula and symmetrical presentation of the phenomena of nature that has nothing to do with us. We must learn science as a part of our being. Here is a problem that calls upon the College of Science not to confine itself to test tubes, laboratories and black and white to run special courses of 'modern education'. To prepare the psychological grounds for the successful propagation of scientific knowledge it is important to prepare students psychologically to accept and assimilate the twentieth century world. In the industrially advanced countries science and technology has now become an integrated part of their lives. Things taken for granted there can at times be a stubborn puzzle in the mind of our students.

It would not be unrealistic to base the activities of the College of science of Kabul University, and in fact similar organizations in other countries, on the probability that in case a miscalculation or a mishap triggered a nuclear catastrophe and the main centres of civilizations were destroyed, they should be able to safeguard and develop the remnants of science and technology at their disposal.

While it is true that utilization of experiences collected by others can accelerate the advancement of science, the college administration as well as the students have their own responsibilities and rate to play in the process.

There has been a 60 percent increase in airlift capability and a 100 percent increase in ship construction and conversion to modernize the fleet.

A 200 percent increase was shown in forces being trained for anti-Guerrilla warfare.

Defence Minister McNamara, the former President of Ford's Motor Company, announced that his year-old cost reduction programme had cut defence operating expenditures 1,000 million dollars.

In a memorandum to U.S. President

Home-Rule For British Honduras To Be Discussed At Current London Talks

LONDON, Saturday, July 14, (Reuter).—The timing of home-rule for the small colony of British Honduras in Central America and its almost 100,000 people is expected to be discussed within the next few days at the current Constitutional Conference here.

The Conference, with Mr. Nigel changes which would replace the British Colonial Undersecretary present Executive Council with a Cabinet, create a two-chamber legislature (an 18-seat House of Representatives and a seven-seat Senate) and in general transfer to the majority party all the internal powers of Government.

Since 1961 the country has had a ministerial form of Government submitted by Mr. George Price, First Minister and Leader of the dominant People's United Party which holds all 18 elected seats in the legislature. The Party wants constitutional

In such a rapidly changing and highly advanced world I think it would not prove worthwhile for the College to concentrate too much on the academic aspects of science. The general trend should be to train practical men; those who could break easily through the barrier of books and apply whatever knowledge they have gained to some useful purpose. For a good many years we should not even think of inventing but acquaint ourselves with what has already been discovered, and what concerns us as a nation.

Graduates of the College would have done more than what they are expected to do if they can play their role as the possible medium between applied technology in Afghanistan and the world scientific research centres. If by chance anyone associated with the College invents something that will be a pleasant surprise and all the more credit for him.

With the establishment of the reformatory schools it is hoped that the problem would be solved. After leaving these schools the children would have learned a vocation and this would certainly prompt them to become useful members of society. Moreover, since they would be able to find respectable employment there will be less unemployment. Since unemployment is the root of many evils, the number of crimes committed will be considerably less.

The weekly magazine Zhowanadon, in one of its recent issues, welcomed the plan of the agricultural bank in advancing money to land owners to assist them in better cultivating their land. In addition to making technical advice available to land owners this should produce useful results. But continued, the comment, it would not increase very much the wage earnings of small farmers. Ninety-five percent of the farmers in Afghanistan belong in the category of small earners. The purchasing power of these farmers has been reduced considerably and it is hoped that the authorities in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Bank would take this important reality into consideration while planning for the general promotion of agriculture in the country.

The Conference has already discussed such issues as the executive authority, responsibility of the legislature and the control of the public service.

Mr. Price said on Friday: "Things are going very well." It is expected that question of defence and external affairs will be raised early in the week. The British Government has on a number of occasions rejected neighbouring Guatemala's claims to British Honduras.

The People's United Party and the two other political parties in British Honduras—the National Independence Party and the Christian Democratic Party which do not have delegates at the conference—are in agreement on the aim of independence within the commonwealth and oppose Guatemala's claims.

One of the letters to the editor, published in yesterday's *Islah* after expressing appreciation for the interest of the government in the development of Pakthia province said: majority of people in Pakthia, specially in Khost, are farmers who depend for their livelihood on a good harvest. In previous years wheat crop was not very successful due to lack of rainfall. This year, however, untimely rainfall during early spring has adversely affected the wheat crop. The department of foodgrain procurement should take kindly notice of this fact in distributing wheat obtained from friendly countries to help meet the situation.

The paper carried a photograph of French President Charles de Gaulle with Dr. Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, when the former visited Germany recently.

The paper devoted its editorial to welcoming the establishment of reformatory schools. It said our main difficulty in this connexion so far has been the fact that the children found guilty were put into detention houses with the grown ups where they were morally subjected to mal-treatment. After leaving the house they developed into even greater criminals.

With the establishment of the reformatory schools it is hoped that the problem would be solved. After leaving these schools the children would have learned a vocation and this would certainly prompt them to become useful members of society. Moreover, since they would be able to find respectable employment there will be less unemployment. Since unemployment is the root of many evils, the number of crimes committed will be considerably less.

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Radio Kabul Programme

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4 p.m.
On 19 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40;
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-
7-00.

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 25
Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19
Metre Band.

Western Music:
5-00-5-30 p.m. three times a week
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
and light music, alternating
weeks.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar
Dep. 8-30 Arr. 10-40

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 13-00
Kandahar—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 Arr. 14-00
Beirut—Kabul
Dep. 12-30 night Arr. 14-00

T.M.A.

Kabul—Beirut
Dep. 11-30.

Important
Telephones.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Jahid Phone No. 20534
Mahmood Phone No. 21438
Farwan Phone No. 20887
Kabul Phone No. 20563
Faryabi Phone No. 20887

WELCOME IN ROME



Cheering Romans extend
their arms to shake hands
with President Kennedy as

he arrives at Campidoglio
Palace in Rome July 1. Mr.
Kennedy was in Italy dur-

ing his 10-day tour of four
European countries.

HELMAND VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Helmand Valley and its numerous tributaries, located in the south-western part of the country and occupying nearly half of its total area, form the largest river system of Afghanistan. The Helmand River originates from an extension of the Hindu Kush mountains West of Kabul flows about 600 miles in a south-westerly direction to an inland sink known as the Seistan or Chakansur River, which is the chief tributary of the Helmand, passes within a few miles of Kandahar, the principal city of the Valley, and joins the main river some 250 miles above its outlet.

Rainfall in the Valley area is scant (about 4 inches per annum) and practically all of it occurs between January and May. Temperatures range from 18 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity is normally very low. Little vegetation exists in bottom lands along the rivers where irrigation is practiced or winter flooding occurs. A large part of the area is desert with scant ground cover.

Most of the irrigable areas in the Helmand and Arghandab Valleys are extremely flat. The soils are mostly alluvial, and shallow to moderately deep; plant growth and yields of most crops are limited principally by the low nitrogen and phosphate content of the soils and by water logging and salinity.

Wheat is the principal crop of the Valley, but alfalfa, cotton, corn fields beans, and a wide variety of fruits and vegetables are also grown.

The Helmand Project is primarily an irrigation and land development project, designed to provide new farms for nomads and landless peasants, produce agricultural goods and raw materials of domestic consumption and for

export, develop electric power, improve transport and communications, and in general raise living standards in the area. The project also embraces drainage and flood control and broad programmes for agricultural improvement rural development, health and education.

Construction work was well underway when the First Five Year Plan began. The two major storage dams Kajakai and Arghandab, had been completed. The Boghra diversion dam and the 75 Km. Boghra canal with the 66 Km. Shamalan and 19 Km. East Marja branches were also completed. The Arghandab diversion dam and the South canal with its Tarnak canal extension were under construction. The main irrigation and drainage systems of the Nad-i-Ali area were completed, and similar systems for the Marja and Shamalan areas were under construction. The Girishk power development was in process, and considerable work had been done on construction camps roads connecting project areas and H.V.A. administration buildings and facilities.

Great deal of survey work had been done in preparation for future construction. New settlement had been going on in the Nad-i-Ali area for several years. About 13,000 families had been settled, of which 70 per cent were nomads and 30 per cent landless farmers from various parts of the country. In the Marja area the first settlement was just about to begin.

The Nad-i-Ali settlers had already encountered serious problems. In the first place the number of prospective settlers far exceeded the available farm units. While many were turned away. Other were settled before the character of the soil and conditions affecting irrigation were

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INGRID ON WAY TO STARDOM

A voyage to future fame was made by 15-year-old Munich schoolgirl Ingrid Boyer to South Africa, accompanied by her mother. On board the Italian passenger ship "Europe," Ingrid, who is at home in the capital of the southernmost state in Federal Germany, was discovered as a new German teenager star. A Munich company was making shots on the ship for the film "Ein Teufel im Fleisch" (A Devil in the Flesh), when one of the main actresses became seasick. The stage-manager and the producer looked for a substitute, and decided to put Ingrid in front of the camera. As shown in the picture, she played the part to the end without a trace of self-consciousness, and the film was a success. The company made the new star three further offers. "I will accept them," said Ingrid, who is



partly of French and Russian descent, "but only on condition that I can continue to attend school."

U.S. To Oppose South African And Portuguese Expulsion From U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 14, (Reuter).—The United States will oppose the application of full-scale sanctions against South Africa and Portugal and any move to expel them from the United Nations, a delegation spokesman said on Friday.

But he said this did not necessarily mean that the American delegation was ready to exercise its rights of veto to block the adoption of resolutions offered in those terms in the Security Council.

The United States is the only one of the five permanent members of the Council which has never used the veto to kill a resolution favoured by the majority. Seven affirmative votes and a concurrence of the permanent members are required for the adoption of Council resolutions.

The spokesman, who was closely questioned by reporters about American intentions at the Council meetings due to open shortly for consideration of South Africa's apartheid policy and the policies of Portugal in her African territories, said there was considerable doubt whether seven affirmative votes would be forthcoming for sanctions and it was unlikely that this requirement would be met for expulsion.

Therefore, it was "premature" to say what position the United States would take until resolutions were before the Council for consideration and action.

Some reporters drew this conclusion from the strong opposition expressed by the United States to sanctions and expulsion that the delegation might cast a negative vote if necessary to block such resolutions, but the spokesman said in a clarifying statement after the briefing that he had not meant to indicate that America was ready to veto.

Blondie By Chic Young



Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 14.—Dr. J. R. Huber Advisor on Economics to the Ministry of Planning left Kabul for the United States of America yesterday; he had come to Kabul two years ago under the United States Technical Assistance Programme.

Since then he has been co-operating with the Ministry as Advisor.

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Schiffman, Regional Representative of the Peace Corps for Asia and the Far East, departed from Kabul yesterday; he had arrived in Kabul last week to observe the work of the Peace Corps volunteers now in Afghanistan, for discussions with the Ministry of Planning. During these talks Mr. Schiffman is reported to have promised that other Peace Corps volunteers requested by the Ministry of Planning for service in Afghanistan, would be sent soon.

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Prakash expert on rural development, arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He will co-operate with the Rural Development Department as an Advisor for one year. Mr. Prakash has been sent to Afghanistan under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

KABUL, July 14.—Eleven graduates of Najmul-Madaris Madressah in Nangarhar Province were introduced to Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Deputy Minister of Education, yesterday morning; the Principal, and teachers of the Madressah together with Dr. Bahar, the Acting Director-General of Religious Education in the Department of Vocational Education were also present.

Dr. Anas drew the attention of the graduates to their grave responsibilities as religious scholars and wished them success.

GHAZNI DEPUTATION

(Contd. from page 1)
was present to guide them on a tour of the plant.

The provincial dignitaries attended a luncheon at Khyber restaurant by Mr. Malikyar. Other present at the function included Mr. Rishtya, Minister of Press and Information, Mayor Asghar, Governor Hakimi and a number of officials.

Various sections of the Kabul Slaughter House.

They also visited the Central Silo in the afternoon, where Lt. General Mohammad Asif, the Chief of Foodgrain Procurement was present to guide them on a tour of the plant.

Sukarno Calls High-Level Indonesian Meeting To Discuss Malaysian Events

TOKYO, Sunday, July 14, (AP).—INDONESIAN President Sukarno has called a high-level meeting for Monday to discuss the "Malaysia controversy between Indonesia and Malay," Antara News Agency reported Sunday.

The Indonesian Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the meeting will be held between Indonesia's Assistant Council for the revolution's leadership, the States Leadership Council, the National Defence Council and the Supreme Operational Command at the Presidential Palace in Bogor.

"During the meeting," Antara said, "the Indonesian top Leaders will discuss the ways and means in connection with the confrontation policy with Malaya following the signing of the agreement on the new Federation in London."

The Agency said Foreign Minister Subandrio disclosed plans for the meeting Saturday after a session of the Supreme Operational Command in Jakarta.

At the Jakarta meeting, Antara said, "President Sukarno gave an explanation on the Malaysia question which, according to Dr. Subandrio, would turn acute again within the next following days."

Dr. Subandrio said he also had given some clarification concerning the Malaysia dispute, Antara said, but the Agency gave no details.

Soviet Union Replies To Last Month Chinese Note China Accused Of Continuing To Aggravate Situation

MOSCOW, Sunday, July 14, (Reuter).—SOVIET UNION, today told the world that the Chinese negotiators at the secret talks here on their ideological quarrel "continue to aggravate the situation" and said the Chinese have a "diametrically opposite approach to such most important problems as the possibility of preventing thermonuclear war."

The Soviet statement, in the form of a four-page "open letter" in Pravda replied to a month-old letter from Chinese Communist Party which had not until today been published here.

Soviet Union recently expelled five Chinese diplomats and students who had tried to circulate the letter. The Soviet Government said last week that Chinese train crews had even thrown Russian translations of the letter from trains travelling across Soviet territory.

The current Sino-Soviet talks are shrouded in secrecy. The editor of Pravda, Mr. Pavel Satukov, asked by Reuter early today if they had ended said "I do not know."

The Soviet letter said that China had extended the differences to state relations and that her trade with Soviet Union had been cut by over two thirds in three years.

The Soviet letter covered four pages in Today's Pravda. The heart of it contained Soviet Union views about thermonuclear war, the dangers of which, it said, were clearly underestimated by the Chinese. They (the Chinese) called the atomic bomb a "paper tiger" and argued that the main thing was to put an end to imperialism as fast as possible.

The Soviet letter continued: "But how, with what losses will this be achieved is, allegedly, a secondary question. For whom, if it is permissible to ask, it is secondary? For hundreds of millions of people who are doomed to death in the event of the unleashing of thermonuclear war?"

Certain senior Chinese Leaders had spoken of the feasibility of sacrificing hundreds of millions of people in war, it said.

"The victorious peoples"—it is claimed in the anthology—will create at an extremely fast rate, on the ruins of the imperialism, a civilisation 1,000 times higher than that which existed under the capitalist system, and will build their truly splendid future."

"One may ask the Chinese comrades whether they realise what

sort of 'ruins' a world-wide rocket nuclear war would leave in its wake?"

The Soviet Central Committee could not share the Chinese view about creating a civilisation 1,000 times higher on the dead bodies of hundreds of millions of people. "Such views fundamentally contradict the ideas of Marxism-Leninism", the Soviet reply stated.

The Soviet letter said: "We have been, are, and will be pursuing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence. In this our party does its duty both to the Soviet people and the peoples of all other countries."

"To ensure peace means most effectively to contribute to the consolidation of the socialist system and, consequently, to the growth of its influence on the entire course of the liberation struggle, on the world revolutionary process."

U.S.S.R. Refuses To Pay UN Congo And M.E. Costs To Discourage Peace Violations Khrushchov's Letter To Russell

MOSCOW, Sunday, July 14, (AP).—SOVIET Premier Khrushchov Saturday told English Philosopher Bertrand Russell that the Soviet Union was not paying the U.N. operation costs in the Middle East and the Congo to "discourage violations of the peace and tranquillity of nations".

TREASURE HUNTING

(Contd. from page 1)
official, former SS Colonel Skorzeny, now living in Spain.

Skorzeny at the end of World War Two headed the "special action group" of the SS, specializing in underground and sabotage most likely he was in charge of the action at Lake Toplitz.

Austrian government circles speculate that this group has a special reason for treasure hunting. They say the former SS officers are not interested in gold and only diamonds but in the documents

According to the sources this interest is caused by two reasons: They want to prevent the Israeli Secret Service from getting hand on the documents and second these documents are supposed to contain information worth many million dollars in cash.

It is known that the SS and high Nazi leaders as early as before World War Two transferred huge sums of money to Swiss banks. These accounts were held under code names and still exist as nobody has claimed them.

Shortly before the German surrender the code names were made known certain SS officers—but none of them received the full code which would be needed to claim the accounts.

Some of these SS officers survived the end of World War Two. However, they can make no use of their knowledge because parts of the code names are missing. documents in Lake Toplitz contain the "missing link" and thus have formed their group.

WEST-GERMAN AND YUGOSLAV TALKS BROKEN OFF

MUNICH, Germany, July 14, (DPA).—West German-Yugoslav economic talks were broken off Saturday on Yugoslav request.

The break-off came when West Germany refused to let the question of Yugoslav trade debts to Germany, amounting to several hundred million marks, be linked to Yugoslav claims for compensation for losses during World War Two.

The West German delegation especially refused a Yugoslav demand for a West German loan to Yugoslavia.

The economic talks had been the first official contact between the two states since Germany broke off diplomatic relations, with Yugoslavia in 1957 after Yugoslavia recognized East Germany.

TUNIS, July 14, (AP).—President Habib Bourguiba returned to his capital Saturday after a 39-day voyage which took him to Scandinavia and an Italian mountain resort.

Thousands of Tunisians massed at Tunis el Aouina Airport when President Bourguiba landed, answering the call of the ruling Neo-Destour Party to greet the "supreme fighter."

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **THE BURGLAR** starring: Jayne Mansfield, with translation in Persian.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **SEA-COAST HOLIDAY** with translation in Persian.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film; **ATTACK OF FLYING SAUCERS** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Iranian film; **VILLAGE SONG** in Persian.

U.S. Defends Ghana As Nation Associated With West

WASHINGTON, July 14, (DPA).—The U.S. Department of State said today the African nation of Ghana "has a long history of close association with the West and there exists a basic goodwill among the Ghanaian people for the United States and the West in general."

The State Department further said that "in our judgement information available does not support the suggestion that Ghana has become a Soviet satellite."

The statement followed the release of the testimony of Dr. Busia, an exile from Ghana, before the Senate Internal Security, Subcommittee. In an introduction to the transcript of Dr. Busia's testimony, Senator Thomas Dodd, Vice Chairman of the Subcommittee, said the testimony "strongly suggests that Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Ghana has become the first Soviet satellite in Africa."

The printed transcript is titled "is U.S. money aiding another communist state?"

The State Department said: "Dr. Busia was the leader of the opposition in the Ghanaian Parliament from 1957 to 1959 when because of disagreement with President Kwame Nkrumah he left his country and since then has been living abroad."

KABUL, July 14.—Mr. Mohammad Haider, a member of the Department of Vocational Education in the Ministry of Education left Kabul for France yesterday; he will study chemistry under the French scholarship grant.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Spare Parts Needed

The Technical Section of Radio Kabul is interested in purchasing various spare parts for its 10, 20 and 50 KW transmitters. Those interested in supplying these parts may apply to the General Services Office, Ministry of Press and Information, for a list of the items needed.

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I would like to stress once again that the Soviet Union wants the United Nations to fulfill with honour its role in protecting peace. We have been and shall be fighting against any attempt to use the name of the United Nations, to use its Charter and thereby to ruin the organization which has been set up in the interests of strengthening peace and international co-operation."